street-opener in this ourious return? It can't surely be

to the inside.

Over Ten Lines—First insertion.

Seems a line.

Each subsequent insertion, which may be a count of the divertiser.

I maide Advertisements—Five Cents a line for the line for line for the line for line fo

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE Is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Price \$3 per annum. Two copies for \$5.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, Is published every Saturday Monaiso, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for \$15, or 20 copies for \$24

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Four Millions for Streets Opening - A very in- ample of a Hoyt and a Swartwent. structive Chapter on City Governme

Perhaps it would be impossible to select a colection of facts more discreditable to the party leaders who profane the name of Democracy than are contained in the following statement. The Loco leaders are " Hoyt and Butler" allover. Go where you will, in their transactions, and the principle ever meets your eye, that " to the victors belong

In reply to a well-timed resolution proposed by Alderman CROLIUS, the Controller, Mr. Ewen, has made a return to the Board of Aldermen, of the moneys paid to Surveyors. Commissioners and god wilderness where there were scarcely a hundred hu Lawyers, for fees and disbursements in legal proceedings to open streets squares and avenues. during the last fifteen years-say from May 10, 1831, to July 20, 1846. The return has been printed. and may be thus analyzed: The payments during the year ending May 10,

1831, were \$162,472; in 1831-2, \$377,810; in 1832-3. 9252,192; in 1833-4, \$654,634; in 1834-5, \$470,756; in 1835-6, \$1,460 800; in 1836-7, \$234,562 (cash.) was more scarce than in 1836); in 1837-8, 891,193 (cash was still more scarce); only \$995, in '38-39, and that not confirmed till '43; in 1839-40, \$535; in 1844-'46, widening Houston st. \$6,041; in 1845-6, ing Bloomingdale road. \$49,475; extending LeRoy st. \$5,257; in 1846-7, opening Madison-square, \$75,306; widening William st. \$2,016 to Com'rs, Hallett, &c .- \$2,127 to Lawyer Brady-\$2,489 to sundries-also for widening Stone-st. \$1,699 to sandries, and \$1,180 to Counsellor Brady. Under four millions of dollars were expended, all to a fraction, by the Old Hunkers who have so long and | with candor, and if need be with charity. disreputably ruled, through Tammany Hall.

Of this money \$48,562 went to Commissioners selected by the party, in 1835-6; \$26,284 in 1836.7, and only \$26 716 in the other 13 years. In 1835 to 1837, we find among the Commissioners for many openings, Ichahod Prall, D. Dusenbury. Abram Le Foy, F. Labagh, L. Pardy, T. Bussing, Abm. Dally, T. Davey, W. P. Hallett, Thos. Dolan, G. A. Baker, N. Schureman, A. L. Robertson, Jefferson Brown &c. Good incomes must have been realized by the faithful in those days.

Mr. Robert Emmet's fees as " Counsel," amounted to an enormous sum. In 1831, he got \$3,926; in 1832, \$7,145 : in 1833, \$7,070 ; in 1834, \$7,866 ; in 1835, \$8,584; in 1836, \$45,976; in 1837, \$19,250; in

Off this there was of course, a small deduction for Court charges, but the system was most reprehensible which allowed any one attorney to pocket in a twelvemonth, for fees in only one department of his nearly equal to a year's salary of the President of the omes, we presume, of uscless, indolent Hunker Legislatures allowing Attorneys, when seated on the bench, to regulate law charges to suit the cravings of the trade they

York if we could tell how much his whole City income

We wish the recipient of \$70,000 in three years, for law services in one department alone had borne any other name than the honored one of Emmet. To talk of demorracy and this legal mode of enriching one man in the same breath, by its pretended champions, is an unbearable

Mr. E. is the gentleman who, in another lucrative official capacity, found such unspeakable difficulty to get a sufficiency of slender clerks to copy for the Constitutional Convention in time for its action, a statement of the Chancery funds in the custody of the Vice-Chancellor here -Betwixt his inability and the unfortunate selection of the Legislature of 1847, the millions in Chancery continue to be a source of patronage of the worst kind, held by mempleased to favor.

To Mr. Emmet succeeded Mr. J. Leveridge, the NATIVE. whose reform broom swept into the capacious pocket of his pants \$6,398, (minus some Court charges,) as street-opening-law-fees in 1845-5. Messrs. J. C. Leveridge, C. A. Whitney and W. P. Hallett were his associates as the commissioners, at \$4,547 of fees. Was it this Mr. Hallett, who was, at same time, Clerk to the Supreme Court here, at a large salary and enermous fees, or said so to be, for he was as unable as Mr. Conner was unwilling to say

Under the head of " room-hire and contingent expenses," \$20,238 were paid, but to whom, or what the contingencies were, we are less enlightened by the return than the public will be by Colonel somebody or other who got seven or ing abroad among the Mexicans the "civil and religious liberty" of relieving the weak of their wealth, and annexstuffs of the ungodly Canaanites of his day-they all like the Locos of 1836 and 1837.

The writer of these remarks lives in the Twelfth Ward, in which the return shows that \$109,174 were ordered to be cellected from the publicduring Mr. Cornelius W. Lawty-third and Fifty-seventh, (both inclusive) "from the East to the Hudson Ricer." If Mr. Lawrence guards the Federal Revenue with the crare he manifested in watching over that of the Kulckerby schers, the Pro-Slavery Sub Treasury hogshead will e chibit several gimlet-holes be fore its contents arrive in the CULF of Mexico.

For oreging Forty-th ird-st, from East to Hudson Riv-Messrs, Simenson, Swords, Thorp, Emmet, &c. were paid \$4,024; for orexing Forty-fourth-st. Messrs. Fos-dick, Westervelt, Jacobus, Enimet, &c got \$8,103; for Emmet, &c. got \$8,045; for organica Forty-sixth-st Mesers, Tracy, Jordan, Schureman, Emmet, &c. had \$1,342; for opening Forty seventh-st. Mesers, Harris. ditams, A. L. ROBERTSON, R. Emmet. &c. \$4,582 for craning Forty-eighth st. Messrs. Gaines, A. L. ROB-ERTSON (again !) Lineback. Emmet, &c. got \$9,189; for orgains Forty-ninth-st. Messrs. Harris, Oglivie, Merceja, Emmet, &c. got \$9,425; for organing Fit tieth-st. Messrs. Dusenbury, Cahill, Emmet, &c. got-\$12,050; for orening (!) Fifty-first-st. Messrs. Ireland, Stilweil, Newcomb, Emmet, &c. had \$9,154 for opening (1) Fifty-second-st. Messrs. Ainsile, Bussing. Ralph Hall, Emmet, &c had \$4,043; for opening Fifty third-st. Messrs. Elisha Williams, J. W. McKeon, Emmet, &c. had \$4,043; for opening Fifty-fourth-st. Messrs. Gaines, McKeon, Purdy, Emmet, &c. had \$6,486; for OPENING Fifty-fifth-st. Messrs. Baker, A. Le Foy, (who went from the Custom-House to the Convention and cominated Mr. Marcy as Governor), F. O'Nelll, Emmet, &c. had \$7,053 ; for OPENING Pifty-sixth-st. Messrs. Harris, Gaines, Andreas, Emmet, &c. had \$4,196; and from Nova Scotia and other lower Colonies, is West India for opening Fifty-seventh st., Messrs, Andreas, Harris, produce. Of the year's imports, \$6,382,888 exhibits the

It would seem as if the party in power, in February and March, 1837, had carved out this job to reward idle or use- which \$111,724 came to the United States, Of Flour ful friends, with reference to the previous Fall Presidential elections. To this day, after a lapse of eleven years, the directs thus PRETENDED to have been opened, are swamps, to the United States. Of Wheat, 561,967 minots or bushills, rocks, fields, wilderness, and impassable thickets .tore when it was ordered to be made than there is now for | trade of the whole Colony, and if to that were added the our setting off streets and squares on the horns of the returns for Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, &c. they would

Murray, Emmet, &c. got \$11,310.

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. VOL. VII. NO. 260.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, PERSTARY S, 1848.

### ASTRONOMY

LECTURE IV .... BY J. P. NICHOL, LL. D.

the tax-payers assessed last year 105 cents on the deliar.

Who is the A. L. Robertson that figures as an occasional

Anthony, the street opener, is a Loco-Foco. What creed

ears amount to \$59,376, of which \$43,799 were contract-

ed for in those two terrible years of Loco-Foco misrule,

thes openings, \$27,893 have been paid in some 15 years, of

which more than half were ordered in the last two years of

spoils" will not all go South while he profits by the ex-

Of the above four millions, nearly \$385,546 appear to

have been taken direct from the products of taxes that

had been paid into the City Treasury ; the rest must have

that were professedly or really improved. Of this indi

We do not deny but that much of the work done since

1832, as recorded in Mr. Crolins's document, may have

been necessary; but is it not evident that much more of

t was a poor pretext for covering abuse and gross corrup

tion? No one required the GPENING of the FIFTEEN streets

next above Forty-second at, from river to river, at an im-

mediate cost of more than \$100,000, in a rocky, hilly, rug

except a few rods on Fiftieth that had been opened before,

800 feet on Forty-ninth, and Fifty-third begun last year

that was done was tilegal, and \$500 fees were paid to emi-

provided against extravagance every statement like this

encourages new extravagance by the example of past suc-

The Louisiana Swindle.

Mr. Senator Parham read in his place in the Lou-

isiena Senate, the day after Soule's election, the

following statement with regard to his agency in

that election and his motives therefor. It will be seen that he labors hard to show that he has got

none of the negroes that were offered and doubtless

paid to defeat a Whig U. S. Senator. We give

the gentleman the benefit of his excuses, and entreat our readers to peruse them with patience,

with candor, and if need be with charity.

Senate Chamber,

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 25, 1842.

As there seems to be a disposition on the part of a few Whigs to cast censure upon me for the vote I gave yeaterday for Mr. P. Soule for the U. S. Senate, I test it a duty I owe to myself and to the Whig party to make a plain startenent of the reasons which induced me thus to act. It will be remembered that on less: Saturday night the Whigs of both House held a caucus and comin teed Hon. Duncan F. Kenner as their candidate for the U. S. Senate. Mr. Myles was presentand pledged himself to vote for the nominean seemed delighted at the nomination of Mr. Kenner. Mr Baidwin was absent, but we were assured by Mr. Smith, Representative from Natchitoches, that he would vote with his

Onto.-We learn with regret that bills to repeal

the atrocious Black Laws of Ohio have been de-

feated in the House by votes of 42 to 23 and 40 to

25. Some who voted against them expressed their abhorrence of such injustice, but declared that the

sentiment of their constituents left them no alter-

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR COLQUITT .-- We

earn that on Saturday, the 22d uit, the resignation of Hon. Walter T. Colquitt was received at the Executive Department. His letter of resignation

[Milledgeville (Ga.) F. Union, Feb. 1.

news, but a lot of letters for various persons, among which is one to President Polk, Thomas H. Benton, &c. [Correspondence Louisville Journal.

TRADE OF MONTREAL -The Montreal Herald

of the lst inst. contains an account of the commerce of

hat port during 1847, from which we select the following

The imports were of the value of \$6,783,914, being

falling off since 1844 and '45, when they were over eight nillions a year. Of the imports of 1847, there were

\$506,232 value from the United States, and only \$109,142

from other foreign countries. The imports direct from the

The exports were only of the value of \$2,761,177, of

272,866 barrels, all went to the United Kingdom, except

the value of \$105,385 to the Lower Colonies, and \$30,386

is, nearly the whole went to Great Britain and Ireland.

When the Quebec, Gaspe, Toronto, St. Johns, Kingston,

value of British manufactures.

from the Third-avenue to East River. Moreover, much

ect is-the future. Unless official checks ar

vidual assessment we have no account.

political is professed by Anthony the Code-opener?

Reported for The Tribune by Oliver Dyer, the Phonographer. Continuation of the history of the Discovery of the Planet
NEPTENE...The Discovery of the Planet not the
result of Chance.

result of Chance.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Friday evening, there was but little diminution in the numbers that througed to hear Prof. Nichol's Lecture on the discovery of NEPIUNE. We fear that we have not done the eloquent lecturer justice in our report, on account of the his nurserous illustrations upon the blackboard of abstruse and difficult points. We can give his language, but we cannot give his chalkings. He spoke as folio LADIES AND GENTMEMEN: I proceed with the

great subject which occupied us the last evening. I coniess, however, that some of the questions that are to engage us have to me less than their natural attraction, because I can hardly do what alone I wish, viz.: declare my opinions and knowledge concerning them, without undergoing the hazard of being considered as if in controversy with men on this side of the Atlantic, who do not think as I do, and whose learned and professional inquiries may have led them to conclusions not in harmony with lose toward which we are inclined in Eu-Let me, then, at the outset, with all possible dis tinctness, atterly disavow the attitude of controver as unsuitable, ungraceful on this platform. soon as the important inquiries of which we are speaking have reached their close, and the Planet NEFTUNE is received as a thoroughly understood element of our Planetary System, with relations all fixed and definite, then whatever of speciality or empleteness may have been in the views of any one during that period of imperfect knowledge or of twilight, will doubtless be explained, reconciled and amplified by its authors: at least, it is far from necessary that I, whose business it now is sim ply to unfold in language fitting our opportunity, the manner in which my own reflections have, in the meantime, presented to me a difficult and remarks. subject, should place myself in conflict with ers, especially when the occasion is wholly unfavorable to a critical analysis of the grand causes

our difference.
With these preliminary and protective explanations, then, let us now pass freely and unembarrassed along our course. In my last Lecture I endeavored along our course. In my last Lecture I endeavored to bring my audience down to that point in the history at which the Telescope at Berlin verified the remarkable prediction of LEVERRIER—the point at which it was revealed that the simple power of thought—by carrying his fixed conviction in the perfectness of the harmonies of the Universe to its legitimate conclusion, he had laid his finger on the spot occupied by the orb he sought for, with an error equivalent only to about one and two-thirds the apparent diameter of the Sun.

time the planet would occupy a space indicated by the numbers 326° 31′, and the position it actually occupied when discovered was as follows: 327° 24, constituting an error of less than one degree of space. [Applause.] Now, to give you an idea of the proximity with which the prediction corresponded with the fact, I will state that this space is just about one and two-thirds the apparent diameter of the Sun. This space, however, although small in appearance, is yet undoubtedly very large in quantity. It will be found, when reduced to miles, to be about 40,000,000. A very small space indeed, when seen from this enormous distance, the remotives being sayast.

the remoteness being so vast. I need not inform you that since the discovery of Nertuse it has been watched with every sedulousness, in order that by an accuracy of measurement its orbit might be known. I mentioned the last evening that from a small pottion of any observed orbit the application of the law of Gravity enabled Astronomers to deduce the entire of it, and for tunately a happy discovery—made first, I believe, by an American Astronomer, Mr. Leart C. Walker, and about the same time, or very soon after, also, by an observer of Germany—greatly accelerated the period when, on the ground of fact, the leading features of Neptune's orbit could be correctly deduced.

the extraordinary eccentricities of Herschel's orbit at the last Lecture, I mentioned that the orb had been seen before it was discovered to be a planet, and that these old observations were of planet, and that these old observations were of areat assistance in determining its perturbations. Now a happy accident of this kind occurred with regard to the planet NETUNE. The planet, it was found, had been seen twice by a Frenchman named LALANDE, in May, 1795; and this Astronomer so narrowly missed the honor of adding a fresh constituent to our system, that he rejected his observation of May 8, because it did not agree with that of May 10—thus losing the momentous truth that of May 10—thus losing the momentous truth ireacticed, and said, that to prevent a statistic prevent of twould you for Mr. Soule if he would. Mr. Sigur ascented. At this time I did not know that any other Whig or Democrat would vote for Mr. Soule, except Mr. Sigur and myself. I immediately thiormed Mr. Kenner of what had a ken piace, and teld him that the only way to prevent the election of Mr. Slidell was to bring about a division in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Kenner, in reply, said, "that perhaps it was a trick on the part of the opposite party." I replied, that if so, Mr. Soule would be elected instead of Mr. Slidell—a result which I greatly preferred.—It is true, that I did not think that all of Mr. Slidell's friends would desert him on the first ballot to come off, and I was only piedged for the first ballot. In this, I feely admit that I was overreached.—When we returned the second time to the House of Representatives. Hon George C. McWhorter again made an appeal to Co. White, who said that he would wate for no White, and farther, that he would vote for Mr. Slidell on that ballot (the third.) Judge McWhorter informed me of the rout of his conversation during the cell of the roil. that of May 10—thus lesing the momentous truth he would immediately have reached, through inad-equate fauth in his observations. If, instead of doubting his observations, he had watched the orb. he would have discovered the planet; but instead of doing so, just in one of those moments of carelessuess that will occasionally come upon the most accurate and careful persons, he said, "One of my observations must be wrong, and I will blot it out," and so he did, and with it he blotted his own name

from the scroll of immortality.

Although this observation was not, under the circumstances, extremely creditable to Lalande, it has been, as I have said, of the very highest con sequence to us, for by extending the observed por-tion of the orbit over a very considerable space, it has enabled us even so early to reach with much certainty the leading facts connected with the mocertainty the leading facts connected with the mo-tions of Naptuse—having revealed at once the true distance of the Planet, and its period of revo-lation. And here it is that the strange intelligence came to us which seemed to impair the beauties of those labors of ADAMS and LEVERRIER, which, according to an impression that in this country has become most prevalent—not only withdrawing from them all pretention to perfection, but even amid those remote infinitudes. The intelligence reat Astronomers were in error, and not by a trifle -a number small in relation to the kind of numbers we use in pursuance of such inquiries, but even by a sixth part of the Planet's entire distance from the Sun-by the enormous space of six or seven hun-dred millions of miles !!

dred millions of miles !! I think the audience must remember that I said that when these two Astronomers began their investigations, they assumed two things: First, that the w orb would lie in the same plane with the other of Hon. Waiter T. Colquitt was received at the Executive Department. His letter of resignation
was written on the 12th of January, while on his
way to Florida, and mailed on that day at Shell
Creek Post-Office. Muscogee Co. By some accident, it did not reach its destination until the 22d.
at noon. His Excellency, Governor Towns, left
here on the morning of the same day for Virginia.
Consequently, no commission has been issued to
fill the vacancy. The Governor, it is expected, will
return to the discharge of his efficial duties in a few
lays. [Milledgeville (Ga.) F. Union, Feb. 1. the Sun as Uranus, which would make it thirty eight times farther away from the Sun than the Earth is. Now it has been found to be only about thirty times far from the Sun as the Earth. This shows us remarkable fact, certainly, that a law which pre remarkable fact, certainly, that a law when per-vals in so many instances should be found to fall in this particular instance. But it often happens when laws whose principle we do not understand are extended over a considerable space that they fail. Now the origin of Bone's law is entirely un-known: it is what is called an empirical law be-reseased doze understandth principle upon which A new Post Office has been established in Franklin Co. Ga. to be called Hudson. John Johnson is cause we do not understand the principle upon which it acts. The failure of Bode's law however, was not the remarkable circumstance; the remarkable, the extraordinary circumstance was that, with this great error in their calculations, these Astronomy From Oregon.

St. Lowis, Jan. 29—P. M.

Lewis Thomas Glendey and one companion arrived to day from Oregon City, which place they left on the 23d of September last. They bring no news het a lot of letters for various persons. of the planet involved also an error in its revolu-tion for the revolution of an orb depends upon its distance from the Sun. While LEYERIER and ADAMS supposed NEPTUNE revolved round the Sun.

ADAMS supposed NEFTUNE revolved round the Soin all years it actually goes round in about 166 years—making a difference of 31 years!!

all cannot marvel that the announcement of this extraordinary and certainly unlooked for discrepancy threw over the whole inquiry an, exceeding doubtfulness; and this not merely in the current of oppulsr opinion; for the more thorough our knowledge of the perfection of the Celestial mechanism, the mighty the state of the perfection of the Celestial mechanism. here around us, where every atom is fixed and ijusted by eternal laws, and cannot in any way djusted by eternal laws, and cannot in any any e altered in position without a corresponding hange of its relations with whatever else exists, wen the less likely did it appear that the suposed relations of a false planet with URANUS hould have sufficed to conduct us so unerringly to

even the less likely did it appear that the supposed relations of a false planet with URANCS
should have sufficed to conduct us so unerringly to
the discovery of the actual orb.

The Lecturer here drew several diagrams upon
the blackboard for the purpose of illustrating the
impossibilities of mere chance having aught to do in
the discovery of NEFTUSE. The succeeding passeas of the lecture contains a full statement of all

desponding to endeavor to unravel the mystery.— And at the outset I would relievate it as a truth beyond the reach of question—one which we must hold constantly in our thought, that two planets cannot possibly explain the same thing. The per-turbations of Uranus which conducted to this great discovery, flow from one or balone—the TRUE NEP-TUNE, and not the false one; and the latter cannot personate the former in regard of its actions with-in our System. The laws of the Universe are too fixed and definite to permit these personations and exchanges. Each atom in this immense fabric has exchanges. Each from in this immense table has its unchangeable and incommunicable place and functions; nor can any individual put off de ex-change his duties for the responsibilities of another. [The speaker here drew another diagram on the

blackboard, for the purpose of enforcing still strongly the ideas contained in the above of his discourse, after which he continued.

garb. My sole object is to accomplish this, and therefore I have hazarded apparent repetition, and have not regarded scientific forms of exposition and

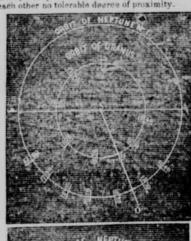
have not regarded scientific forms of exposition and speech. (Applause)
Let me now remind my andience of the essential aim slike of Adams and Levessier. It was, to lead to the discovery of the disturbing planet—to lead I say to its discovery, to point to that part of the Heavens where the telescope ought to find it—an aim grand and adventurous indeed—but which was essentially limited—(a fact, by-the-by, to which sufficient attention has not been drawn)—for they did not undertake wholly to produce Nerroxz—to unfold through calculation, what afterward would be deduced from facts; they sought for nothing exbe deduced from facts; they sought for nothing ex-cept to indicate that part of the sky where the planet was now lurking, and where the telescope

In beginning the solution of this remarkable problem, they assumed Neptune's distance, reposing with confidence on Bode's law. Now it appeared to many Astronomer's, English as well as foreign looking at the question in an a priors manner—that this law might be inaccurate, and therefore that the solution had little chance of being a true one and doubless this very fear must have occurred held that precise relative position in regard of the Sun which rendered error in distance of no moment where it affected their estimate of the planets mass

The following illustration will perhaps enable more readily to grasp this idea. Suppose the Sun. Uranus and Neptune to be situated with respect to each other as represented below.

which were their relative positions in 1820. It will be apparent, at once, that it matters not what the distance of Neptune may be, whether it is situated at 1 or 2: the kind of influence it will exert over pulling Uranus in the same direction.

This fact, however, (the conjunction of the tw explain the conformity of the two orbs, within the period bordering either side of 1820 will not, it is evident, extend much beyond that neighborhood—





The above diagrams show the relative positions of the New Planer and Uranus during the various periods at which we have obtained facts from observation—extending from 1780 to 1840. Now it will be noticed that excepting at or near conjunction—the point marked by the line drawn from the contre—the relative positions of the two Planets in respect of Uranus de not egregiously differithroughout the course, the kind of the perturbation must be the same in either case, except in the brief part of the orbit, a b, fig. I, marked by a thicker line, during Uranus' motion, in which the bearing of the inequality would in the two cases be opposite. This would certainly be the case if the orbit of the planet were cercular, as I have represented; but it may be easily supposed, that by the adoption of an eliptical or oral, instead of a creular orbit, this cause of discrepancy might be made to disappear, simply by effecting the transfer of the point of conjunction in the case of fig. 1, to a point corresponding with the true epoch, as represented in fig. 2.

resented in fig. 2.

The lecturer here had recourse again to the black board, on which he exhibited and illustrated in various ways the conjunctions, accelerations, and retradations of Uranus occasioned by the TRUE and FALSE planets—the orbit of the TRUE planet being represented in fig. 2, while that of the FALSE planet is represented in fig. 1; he also represented the difference between two classes of perturbations, the first class called Periodic inequalities, which refer exclusively to direction—the second class called Secular inequalities, which refer exclusively to direction—the second class called Secular inequalities, which relate exclusively to distance. All these things he made to clusively to distance. All these things he made to appear very simple by menns of his diagram, but we cannot present them to our readers inasmuch as we were unable to report the Professor's black-board. In conclusion he said:

lt seemed to me to require this additional ex-planation to give to the view of the subject I de-sired to address to you its due completeness, and to entitle me to assert that in all respects the la-bors of the illustrious men whose footsteps we have been tracing, come forth rounded and beautiful, characterized by the laftiest powers, for which are yet in store even nobler triumphs. Neither, per-haps, was it wholly unneedful in vindication of Man's existing knowledge of our System's Me-chanism. Facts—the facts requisite to enable as chanism. Facts—the facts requisite to enable us to apply theories, cannot of course be hastened on our System, on which every orb belonging to it will leave an impress of its relations as clear to

Starry Universes shall report themselves, and where they will impress their harmonies for the inspection of Man! (Great applause.)

## FARTHER FROM MEXICO. Capture of Valencia and Arista. PENA Y PENA AGAIN PRESIDENT.

Attempted Insurrection at the Capital.

You will find in one of the letters of the gentle-man who continued his correspondence with you during my ludisposition an account of the capture of Gen. Valencia, the renowned hero of Contreras, and Col. Arista, at the haciends of the former, in this valley, by a party of Texan Rangers, under the command of Col. Wynkoop, of the Pennsylva-nia volunteers. From all I can learn, the expedi-tion was managed in the most successful manner, and the party came very near laying hands on Pa-dre Jarauta himself, who has been busy in this vi-

dre Jarsuta himself, who has been oney in the Mexcinity some weeks.
Yesterday Dominguez, the Captain of the Mexican spy company, arrived with a small mail, and
brought intelligence of his having had a brush with
a party of the enemy's cavalry, between Ojo de
Agua and Napoluca. The cavalry he dispersed,
and took prisoners Gens. Torrejon, Minon and
Gaund, who were with the party, and delivered
them over to Col. Childs, at Puebla, together with
two American deserters, whom he found with the two American descriers, whom he found with the party. I regret that, in addition to these captures, I cannot add that of Gen. Salazar, who rendered himself infamous by his cruelty to the Santa Fé-prisoners. The scoundrel was in the city a few-days since, upward of twenty-four hours, with his family, and the authorities, on learning his where-abouts, sent a body of soldiers to arrest him, but, unfortunately, he had left the city about two hours before it was known he was here. All these prisoners have been liberated on pa-

All these prisoners have been liberated on parole. The policy of liberating these men I think extremely doubtful. On parole they can go where they please, and among their own people can say what they please, which enables them to do us much more injury in exciting the people to acts of hostility, than if they were never taken prisoners, and their indisence not contined to such parts of the country only as they could muster courage to visit As an instance in proof of what I say, I am told by a gentleman who came up with Col. Johnson's train from Vera Cruz, that on entering one of the small towns at this side of Puebla, which was an advantageous position to resist the advance of Col. small towns at this side of Puebla, which was an advantageous position to resist the advance of Col. Johnson. Col. La Voga, taken at Huamantla, and Gen. Heren, taken at Cerro Gordo, came up with train on temporary parole, addressed the first knot of his countrymen he met in the town, and asked them why they were not up. It would be much safer to keep these men confined here, or send them to the United States.

It is impossible to say when there will be a movement toward any of the cities still in the possossion

ment toward any of the cities still in the possession of the enemy. The commander-in-chief, confident, perhaps, of a peace resulting from the proposition which it is said the Mexican Government has made, which it is said the Mexican Government has made, is not disposed to disturb the deliberations of the Government at Queretaro by sending an expedition in that direction, or to create new causes of ani-

Government at Queretaro by sending an expedition in that direction, or to create new causes of animosity by making additional conquests, until the result of the proposition is known.

A bearer of dispatches from Washington arrived yesterday with Col. Dominguez, and it is possible that an onward movement may be ordered. If it is ordered soon, there is little if any probability of resistance being offered to our progress. There is not at any one point, that I can learn, sufficient men and military supplies to resist one thousand of men and military supplies to resist one thousand of

among the four volunteer regiments from Kentucky. Tennessee and Indiana, which Gen. Butler com-

among the lour volunteer regiments from Acateay.

Tennessee and Indiana, which Gen. Butler commanded to this city. The measles, the mumps, and the diarrhea, are the prevailing diseases, and on an average one fourth of the men in the four regiments are unfit for duty.

We have news to-day from Queretaro. Analys, who was elected President after Santa Anna's realguation, has gone out of office, the term having expred, and Pena y Pena, by right of his office as Chief Justice, at present fills the vacant chair, or has been elected President—I cannot positively learn which, but I am inclined to believe the former. He has declared that he will pursue the policy of Analya, who is supposed to be favorable to peace. The letter which brings this news is dated the Shinst, and says the Cabinet has been recognized by the appointment of Senor Rosas as Minister of Foreign Relations and temporary Secretary of the Treasury, Riva Salacio as Minister of Justice, and Pedro Maria Anaya as Secretary of War. Yours, D. S.

On Monday last, the Commander in chief was in-formed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and, if possi-ble, to take them prisoners or kill them. The plan ble, to take them prisoners or kill them. The plan was, that the population, or so much of it as could be induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and, assisted by a body of guerrilias which were to enter the city at a certain hour, make the attack. During the day the Commander inchief informed all the chief officers of the intended attack, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to ments, and made every disposition necessary to defeat the insurrection. At night scarcely a Mexi-can was to be seen in the streets, showing that the can was to be seen in the streets, showing that the whole population had a knowledge of what was to be attempted. The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan. The projectors of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or foreseeing them must have been atterly rackless as to the consequences which would result to their own countrymen; for if the attempt had been made, there is not an officer in the army, not excepting the Commander in-chief immelf, who could have restrained the troops from sacking the city.

During the night Lieut Baker of the 5th Indiana regiment, commanding a patrol, came in sight

and regiment, commanding a patrol, came in sight of two carts near the Plaza del Torro, in the south-eastern part of the city, one of which, containing one hundred stand of arms, he captured; the other he was unable to come up with before it was placed in concealment. Whether Gen. Scott has the e chief conspirators are among the soldiers of the Mexican army, who assumed citizens' dress when our army entered the city, and have remained here since. A few days may reveal more in relation to the matter.
You will, perhaps, learn before this reaches you

of a similar attempt at Paebla, which the prompti-tude and determination of Col. Childs nipped in the bud. Enclosed you will find Col. Childs's procla-mation in Spanish. D. S.

Yesterday Col. Hays and some of his men had a brush with Padre Jarasta, at a place called San Juan, some twenty or thirty miles from here. Although the guerrilles far exceeded the Texans, they did not wait for more than the first charge, but field in great confusion. Jarauta was seen to fall from his borse, which, together with his lance and cloak, fell into the hands of Col. Hays. His saddle was bloody : from which it is inferred that the Reverend

POINT BREEZE.—We are extremely pleased to hear, says the Bordentown Pulludium, that this beautiful and attractive domain, late the property of Joseph Bonzparte, ex. King of Spain, is about to be occupied in a way which will result greatly to the b-neft of our town. We understand that the present enterprising owner of the same, Thomas Richards, Esq. has leased it for a term of years and is about to convert the Mansion House into a magnificent Hotel and Boarding House, for a summer resort. The lesses it Capt. Charles it Miller, a sentenant of great experience and intelligence, who has been successfully cattering for the public, for the last 25 years.

The laying of the corner stone of the National Monument in honor of Washington will be postputed till the tilt of July. By a resolution passed during the present season, Congress has granted a portion of the point grounds in this city for the monument. The Board of Managers, with the approbation of the President of the sage of the lecture contains a full statement of all the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the ideas illustrated upon the blackboard.]

The case is, no doubt, a strange one; but as nothing can happen within this scheme of ours without outfull and adequate cause, we proceed without the shall stretch there too even such a plan and tooking the whole region round.

United States, has selected the ground lying west of the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the lecture contains a full statement of all the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the lecture contains a full statement of all the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the lecture distribution of a full statement of all the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the lecture contains a full statement of all the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the lecture distribution of the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the lecture contains a full pass. That with band as firm among those productions are a monoment worthy of the nation—worthy grand Stellar Systems, having an area in the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the lecture distribution of the microscope of the Botanist; ay, building on the microscope of the sating of the microscope of the microscope of the sating of the microscope of the microscope of the sating of the microscope of the microscope of the microscope of the microscope of

WHOLE NO. 2128.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

By Telegraph to The Tribune. More Peace Rumors-Fires in Baltimore-Funeral of Com. Ridgely, &c.
BALTINGE, Feb. 6.

Tolerably reliable reports have been received from Washington that a Peace has been arranged

with Mexico. There have been several fires and alarms of fires in this City since Saturday. Among the buildings destroyed were a stable and frame house in Charles st.

The funeral solemnities of Commodore Ripor-Ly were very imposing.

The atmosphere has changed from mild and pleasant to cold, with severe snow equalls.

A Child Murdered by its Mother. ROCHESTES, Feb. 7, 1848. The wife of Constable Barnerd of Irondequoit last night strangled her child, and immediately afterward committed suicide by hanging herself.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The following bills were reported: To incorporate the Long-Island Canal and Navigation Co.

To secure to married women their property, with amendments. The House bill to incorporate Gas Corpanies, has been submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

Resolutions to give General QUITMAN a Legislative reception were adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. UPHAN reported against the petition of the Tonawanda Railroad Co. for a repeal of the act of 1846, regulating the fare of said Road.

Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill for the appointment of Pilots for the Port of New-York.

ment of Pilots for the Port of New York.

Mr. SCHERMENHORN gave notice of a bill for the incorporation of Telegraph Companies.

Mr. Mekcu moved an inquiry into the power of the Legislature to take private property for public use in opening streets.

The House concurred in the resolutions relative to Gen. QUITMAN.

Monday, Feb. 7.

A meeting was held at Military Hall on aturday night to take measures to protect the tenantry of the City from extertion in the shape of exorbitant rents and with a view to the formation of a "Tenant League.
A large public meeting was resolved upon and committee appointed to prepare for it. The preamble to the resolutions on these points contains the following:

Whereas. It has been shown that the landlords have a secret combination and regulation among themselves and agents exclusively for the purpose of having a uniform and positive increase in rents throughout the City, whenever they choose so to agree; and whereas, it has also been shown that they and their agents keep a black list of all those who from sickness, misfortune in business, want of employment or employment and no pay, low wages, with a large family to support on their own labor, with high prices for food, or other causes not of their own making, cannot, and of course do not pay at the appointed time the sum denominated in the bond; so that, when one of them wants a house, in whole or in part, the agent inquires the name, and where they last resided, and if from any or all of the above causes they have falled to make good their forced agreement, they cannot, accarding to the rules of this secret council of house-lords, obtain at any prices a shelter, unless to the other.

The Pastorshup of Springest Church Dr. Whereus. It has been shown that the landlords have THE PASTORSHIP OF SPRINGST. CHURCH DE-

CLINED -The Journal of Commerce says that Rev. Mr. KENDALL of Verona, in this State-where, as we are sold he has a salary of \$400-has lately received a call from the Spring-st. Church in this City, with a salary of \$1,500; and although very earnestly pressed to accept the City pulpit, has declined absolutely.

The Commissioners of Emigration now have nder their charge some 1,600 sick and destitute emigrants. A large part of them are at the Quarantine Hopital; many are on Ward's Island.

Since May last the Commissioners of Emi ration have forwarded about 800 emigrants to various parts of the country, where they either had friends or FIRE.-The house occupied by John Byrnes, at

the corner of Greenwich and Cedar sts. was slightly damaged by fire about 6 o'clock this morning. CRIME IN THE CITY .- The total number of arrests

made by the Police of this City, during the month of Jakiuary, was 1,748 as follows:

Forgery, 1; burglary, 3; suspicion of burglary, 3; grand larceny, 24; petit larceny, 245; suspicion do, 31; emberglary, 1; rape, 1; fugitives, 3; lunatics, 6; abandement, 3; assault and battery, 242; disorderly conduct, 347; drunk and disorderly, 723; vagrants, 135. Our old Spanish friend, Capt. - of the

Tenth Ward, sends us the following. He comes to the point without circumlocution :

CASE OF MADAME RESTELL -Jadge Huribut thi

forenoon rendered a decision on the application for ball pending the writ to the Common Pleas, and denied the motion, ordering that she be re-committed to the custody of the Sheriff. Her counsel gave notice of certiforari.

Polick.—A man who gave his name as Andrew King, was arrested isst evening on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money in the Fourth Ward... Officer Waring last evening arrested John Baptist, on a charge of stealing a gold watch belonging to his employer, Richard Schaap of 216 Bowery. The watch was resouvered from a person to whom the accused had sold it for \$27.... John Craton, colored, was brought up on a charge of stealing some articles of elothing... Owen Miller was taken into custody and detained, on a charge of stealing \$6 from Richard Dergan.

Baldwin, the murderer of Matthews, has been arrested near Jefferson City, (Mo.) and acknowledges the crime.

## NOTICES.

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of The New-York City Post Office.

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To Letters and Newspapers will be received at the Foreign Ship Letter Office of the New-York Tribuse, for the panket-ship LA DUCHESS O'ORLEANS, Capt. Richardson, which sails for Havre on the 8th last. Also, will be received at the same place Letters and Newspapers for the packet-ship MEDLATOR, Capt. Stark, which sails for London on the 8th last. Also, will be received at the same place, Letters and Newspapers for the packet-ship RICHARO ALSOP, Capt. Smith, which sails for Liverpool on the 11th last.

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